Western Carolinian

Printed and published, once a week, by [illegible] Publisher of the Laws of Congress. | SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.......TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 18[illegible] | [illegible]

TERMS.............At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, cheapness of provisions, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

New Goods,

FRESH, FASHIONABLE, AND CHEAPER THAN EVER!

ARE now opening at the subscriber's Store in Salisbury; consisting of

DRY GOODS

of almost every description, suited to all seasons of the year. Also,

GROCERIES, Hardware and Cutlery,

extensive in variety and amount, selected by himself with care, and bought for cash on the best terms, in Philadelphia and NewYork. The public are assured they will find a large and full supply, and lower for cash than usual, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see fashions, examine qualities, hear prices and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honoured with, by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

Salisbury, Sept. 28, 1829. 86

DANIEL H. CRESS,

HAS just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS;

Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crockery, a good assortment of Bolting Cloths, Shoes, Bonnets, and every article usually asked for in stores.

His stock of goods has been purchased entirely for *cash*; and he is determined to sell them as low as can be had in the place, for *cash*, or to punctual customers on a short credit. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, June 3d, 1829. 70

FOR SALE.

ONE of the most valuable plantations in the upper country. It lies in the county of Cabarrus, in the fork of Rocky river and Coddle Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is about two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh; a new, convenient and elegant dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars, and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Applications as to terms of sale, can be made to R. H. Alexander, in my absence.

87 WM. J. ALEXANDER.

Great Bargains!

THE subscriber's intention being to remove to the West, if possible in the spring, offers the following Property for sale, upon reasonable terms, namely:

330 acres of *Land*, lying in the Forks of the Yadkin, nine miles from Salisbury, adjoining Fred'ck. Ford, Zachariah MacAtee and others, on which are some improvements; and for health, supposed to be equal to any Plantation in the county.

Also, 26 or 30 acres *Land*, lying on Crane Creek, three quarters of a mile from town, adjoining John Utzman, Thomas Mull, and others, on which there are ten or twelve acres Meadow Ground, of first quality.

Also a number of *Stills* and *Tin Ware*, for sale at his store in Salisbury.

Also, a new and complete Stick GIG and Harness. For all which, good notes of hand, or negro property, will be received in payment.

In exchange for, or in payment of, the above property, notes of hand on solvent persons, or negro property, will be received.

Those who wish to buy, would do well to apply soon. EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 1st, 1829. 88

Dan'l. Wood's Estate.

THE undersigned qualified at August sessions of Rowan county court, as the Executors of the last will of Dan'l. Wood: All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and all persons having demands against the same, are requested to present them for settlement, or this notice will be pleaded in bar.

WM. B. WOOD, }
THOS. WOOD, } *Ex'rs.*

August 19th, 1829. 3m93

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville, 1st April,* 1828. 10

A CARD.

A. TORRENCE & Co.

HAVE removed to the north corner of the Court-House—the Store attached to the Mansion Hotel, where they are disposed to sell *GOODS very low.*

Salisbury, September 18th, 1829. 85

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received, from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, at his Store in CONCORD, a general assortment of *GOODS;* consisting of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Saddlery, Medicines, Paints, &c. &c. &c.

Having purchased entirely for cash, and intending to sell for *cash*, he feels assured that he can sell on terms which will be satisfactory to those wishing to purchase.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

D. STORKE.

October 5th, 1829. 3mt100

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

GEORGE W. BROWN

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Crockery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, &c.;

which were bought at reduced prices, and will be sold at a small profit, for *cash*, or on time to punctual dealers. Among the Groceries, are first quality

Teneriff Wine, Old Muscatell ditto. Port ditto, Malaga ditto, Genuine Old Holland *Gin*, old Cognac *Brandy*, Jamaica and New England *Rum*; together with every article usually found in a Store in this section of country.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, and examine the above Goods.

Salisbury, Sept. 28th, 1829. 6mt11

Cheraw, S. C. Sept. 19, 1829.

THE subscriber will continue the *Boating Business* between this place and Charleston, via Georgetown, as heretofore; and will attend to the reception of *Merchandise*, and transportation of *Cotton*, and other produce committed to his charge. His *Boats* are of a light draft of water, and particularly adapted to the navigation of the river; and, with the assurance of the strictest attention to his charge, he hopes for a continuance of the patronage of his friends.

FOR SALE,

Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Bagging, Bale Rope, Twine, &c.; which he offers at wholesale or retail. 6t91 JOS. H. TOWNES.

20,000 Acres of LAND

FOR SALE,

LYING in the county of Surry, and, as is believed from recent discoveries, within the *Gold Region* of North-Carolina. This tract was granted by the State, in the year 1795; consists of one continuous survey, adjoining the county line of Wilkes, and extending from the Blue Ridge to within three miles of the Main Yadkin River. It is intersected for fifteen or twenty miles by Mitchell's river, affording an abundant supply of water-power at all seasons, and many sites convenient for the application of this power to the purposes of Machinery. *Gold* has lately been found in the neighborhood of this land, but its mineral treasures are in a great measure unexplored. Persons desirous to purchase, are referred to the Editor for more particular information, with whom the plat of this land is deposited.

Salisbury, June 12th, 1829. 71

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Statesville N. Carolina, the 1st day of October, 1829.

William J. Alexander	Lewis Linebaugh
James Alexander	Sec'y. Mt. Moriah Lodge
N. W. Alexander	John Miller
William Boiles	Robt. McKay
James Crew	James McKenzie
Henry Erwin	William McKay
Henderson Forsyth	Polly C. McKee
Dr. Fitzgerald	Sam. McFarland
Wilie Gaither	E. J. Osborne
William Gray	Steven Parker
William Gibson	James Sumter
Henry Hicks	Thomas Stevenson
Mary M. Hall	Jas. Smith
William Harbin	Michael Snipes
Benj. Huie	Astin W. Shince
Nicholas Icehour	Richard Sparks
Baker Johnson	Thomas Snider
Robert Kerr	John Welch
Henry C. Kerns	John Woolever.
Alex. Long	3t92

W. KERR, *P. M.*

Gold Mine for Sale.

THE subscriber has a Gold Mine, in the county of Cabarrus, which promises, as he believes, better than any other mine in the country; which he is disposed to sell, on the most accommodating terms. Persons, or companies, desirous of making a fortune at the business, would do well to apply soon to the subscriber, at Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C.

JOSIAH W. WEDDINGTON.

October 5th, 1829. 3t92

Young Men's Missionary Society.

The "Young Men's Missionary Society within the bounds of the Presbytery of Concord," held their third annual meeting at Centre Church, Iredell, on the 22nd of August, 1829. According to appointment, the annual Address was delivered by the Rev. *Stephen Frontis*; after which, a collection was taken up, of 17 dollars.

The Treasurer submitted a report; which was read, and accepted. The Board of Directors made their first written annual report; which was accepted, and ordered to be published.

In view of the number of vacant Churches; their languishing condition; the wants and destitute condition of an extensive region within the bounds of the Presbytery of Concord; and the great importance of the Missionary enterprise, the Society entered into the following Resolutions, viz:

Resolved, that this Society raise, the present year, for the support of Missionaries, the sum of *one thousand dollars.*

Resolved, that the Board of Directors adopt the *ways and means* to carry into effect the above resolution.

Addresses were delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. Mr. J. D. Kilpatrick, T. Espy, J. J. Kilpatrick, H. N. Pharr, L. A. Watts.

Rev. Thomas Espy, (with Rev. Josiah J. Kilpatrick for his alternate) was appointed to deliver the next anniversary address.

Resolved, that the next annual meeting of the Society be held in Salisbury, on the Thursday before the 3d Sabbath in August, 1830.

The following are the officers and members of the Board of Directors for the present year, viz:

Mr. Rufus H. Kilpatrick, President; Rev. Leander A. Watts, 1st Vice President; Rev. Thomas Espy, 2d Do.; Mr. Julius J. Reeves, Treasurer; Rev. Henry N. Pharr, Secretary, with Messrs. Archibald Bell, James Cowan, Milus Davidson, Robert Hill, Findly McCorkle, Robert McNeely, William McNeely, Hugh Parkes, John Steel, and Hugh T. Stewart, Board of Directors.

Resolved, that Rev. Mr. Espy, and our Secretary, be a committee to prepare and forward, for publication, an account of this meeting of the Society, with the annual report of the Board of Directors.

HENRY N. PHARR, }
THOMAS ESPY, } *Publ'g Com.*

N. B. All the local agents are requested to meet the Board of Directors, at Back Creek Church, on the Friday before the 4th Sabbath of November, at 12, M.

H. N. PHARR, *Sec'y of the Board.*

Report of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors of the Young Men's Missionary Society, in laying before the Society their first written annual report, look back upon their small beginnings with interest, and upon their present operations and prospects with some satisfaction, and much gratitude. That the Lord has smiled upon the existence and added a blessing to the efforts of the Society, your Board have many facts as proof, to which your attention will be called in the body of this report.

Since your Board has not at any former time presented a written report to the Society, we consider it proper now to give you as *corrected* a narrative, and as specific a statement of the operations of the Society and Board of Directors since their organization, as the difficulties of the case will permit. The Young Men's Missionary Society was formed at Third Creek Church on the 28th of October 1826.—a *constitution* was adopted, officer were chosen; a Board of Directors appointed, and *agents* for the Society in all the congregations in the bounds of the then Concord Presbytery.

These local agents soon acted with some efficiency in obtaining funds. The constitution provided for the appointment of a *General Itenerant* Agent. Mr. Rufus H. Kilpatrick was appointed to this important agency, with directions to visit the churches and present the object and claims of the infant society to the patronage of the friends of the Redeemer; to excite a missionary spirit and to collect funds—also, to visit that region in which the Society propose to carry on its operations; to obtain information respecting the number and condition of vacant churches and destitute neighbourhoods in which missionaries might be placed to give information in those regions of the existence and object of the Society; to stir up a missionary spirit and collect funds.

On the 19th of May 1827, the agent reported the fulfilment of his appointment. This report was full of interest to the Board. It opened to view a missionary field *wide, extensive, destitute,* and at the same time gave evidence of the *interest* with which the Society [illegible] among the churches [illegible] in the wilderness.

By the efforts of the [illegible], funds enough were collected to warrant the Board to appoint a Missionary. Several ineffectual efforts were made to procure one. That the money already collected might be of some avail to the Society, the Board took the liberty of loaning it out at interest till a Missionary could be obtained.

This closes the account of the proceedings of the Board during the first year. As it appears on paper, but little has been done; but in fact much has been done towards effecting the great object of the Society. The minds of christians had hitherto been but little excited on the subject of missions. That habit of cold indifference towards the wants of the destitute which says 'be ye warmed and be ye clothed,' had to be encountered and overcome; and an interest in the missionary enterprise excited among those who have always been satisfied when they have paid their penny to their pastor. *Doubts, fears, opposition*, and that chilling indifference which freezes up the tender springs of life had to be contended with and overcome; and *young men* had to be brought into *united benevolent* action. We rejoice in having it in our power to say, that all these subjects have in some good degree, been effected.

The information communicated to the Board by the report of the Itinerant Agent determined the Board to send a Missionary to Ashville, Swanano, and Rheims Creek, three churches contiguous to each other in the county of Buncombe. But before a Missionary could be had, these vacancies were supplied without the aid of the Society.

It was not until the month of April 1828, that the Board succeeded in obtaining a Missionary. The services of Mr. Thomas Espy were obtained for 6 months at Siloam and Drusilla in the county of Burke. He commenced his labours on the first of May 1828.

The very period of his arrival on the field of labour is marked with interest. Rev. Messrs. Kerr and Silliman had been appointed by the Presbytery of Concord to meet and organize a new church in Burke County, to be called Siloam. These Brethren were engaged in this duty when our Missionary arrived. The organization of a new church in that region, constant preaching for three or four days; the administration of the Lord's Supper on ground for the first time consecrated by the exhibition of the sacramental host; and the presence of a missionary, with the promise of having for a time, and perhaps permanently the gospel statedly, all these gave an impulse to public feeling, which is still alive, and gaining, and created an interest in the subject of religion which would have required much labour from a single missionary to produce. Mr. Espy took measures immediately; and after some time and with labour succeeded in organizing a Sabbath School of 40 scholars, and a Bible class of 20 members, composed of old and young. This church was organized with 20 members and 4 Elders. 14 members were added at the first communion.

During the month of May, Mr. E. commenced labouring at Drusilla. This place had been destitute of preaching for 20 years. The House was gone to decay—the Elders were dead—the members scattered—and at the first communion season but 7 persons could be found who were members of the church. Mr. Espy succeeded here in forming a Sabbath School of 30 Scholars, and a Bible class of 20 members, old and young. He preached from twice to six times a week, attended regularly to family visitation—distributing Tracts, &c. At the end of six months his commission was renewed for six months longer. The whole year was spent in preaching as stated above; catechetical instruction in addition to the usual instructions of the Bible class and Sabbath School—visiting from house to house, and distributing Tracts to the amount of 8000 pages. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered twice at each place during the year. 17 were hopefully added to the church of Siloam; these, with 14 added to the 25, with which the church was organized, leaves that church at the end of the first year of its existence with 56 members; a flourishing sabbath School and B. Class. At Drusilla 19 persons of hopeful piety were added to the communion of that church—these with 6 members composing the church at the commencement of the year leaves it resusitated to 25; with a S. School and B. Class. In the view of the Board this *station* was too important in itself, and to the circumjacent church to remain unoccupied. The services of Mr. Josiah J. Kilpatrick were procured to labour at this station for two months.

His time, has not [illegible]
effect a report [illegible]
for which he was [illegible]

To close this rep[illegible]
ted, and among othe[illegible]
which the limits of [illegible]
mit us to detail, sta[illegible]
dence that the [illegible]
tracy with, and [illegible]
prospered our effor[illegible]
his aid something [illegible]
strengthening us, [illegible]

The operations [illegible]
ral things: That [illegible]
[illegible] has somethin[illegible]
much for the advanc[illegible]
mer's Kingdom; an[illegible]

2. All that we hav[illegible]
commencement of w[illegible]
may do.

Respectfully subm[illegible]
HENRY N. PHA[illegible]

FROM THE [illegible]

The following lette[illegible]
to Judge Manwaring[illegible]
furnished by the lat[illegible]
We take great pleasu[illegible]
in the Palladium, as [illegible]
ples advanced by th[illegible]
accordance with the [illegible]
ism. The liberality i[illegible]
ly creditable to the au[illegible]
cover to the people [illegible]
reform has more visio[illegible]
in it, even in the esti[illegible]
whom it has been mad[illegible]

INDIANAPOL[illegible]

Solomon Manwaring [illegible]
mail before the last br[illegible]
formation of my remo[illegible]
of Register, and of th[illegible]
Arthur St. Clair, Esq. [illegible]
Apart from the chastis[illegible]
removal indicates, I co[illegible]
cause I have been in offi[illegible]
satisfy any man not over[illegible]
ous. Besides, my dear [illegible]
when we were associate[illegible]
formation of our consti[illegible]
firm stand against the do[illegible]
ments during good be[illegible]
then a young man, witho[illegible]
ence, but further reflectio[illegible]
even now when my pec[illegible]
are concerned, have no[illegible]
mind on that subject. But [illegible]
appointments are limited[illegible]
tion, that incumbents oug[illegible]
ted to serve out the time [illegible]
are appointed. They a[illegible]
with that expectation, an[illegible]
rangements accordingly, [illegible]
laxation in duty should m[illegible]
val necessary. In my c[illegible]
to inform you, that no de[illegible]
is alleged.

I have land, and will g[illegible]
age of forty, with a co[illegible]
hardy by much labor in [illegible]
vored with health, I can [illegible]
at defiance. Besides my[illegible]
ing as they do the hardy [illegible]
the German with the [illegible]
the Irish, can be employe[illegible]
iliaries. Therefore *refo*[illegible]
lost its force.

I have been perplexed [illegible]
with the whining complai[illegible]
have been removed from [illegible]
opinions were not worth[illegible]
why ever entertain them[illegible]
that removals may operate[illegible]
hardship on some, but the[illegible]
not be without its benefici[illegible]
ces. Every citizen shoul[illegible]
other means of procurin[illegible]
than that of a public offi[illegible]
who have the lesson yet [illegible]
now see the necessity of s[illegible]
Show this letter to my for[illegible]
ber not to feel a single p[illegible]
count; and so soon as m[illegible]
rives, and we settle the con[illegible]
fice, I will come and see h[illegible]

I am with much respect, you[illegible]
ROBERT [illegible]

The Sailor at Auction.—[illegible]
evening sale, by auction, o[illegible]
lor, half seas-over, was [illegible]
troublesome. The auctio[illegible]
vain tried to silence him[illegible]
turn him out. Jack entr[illegible]
might stay long enough t[illegible]
'I won't take your bid,' sa[illegible]
eer. 'You will,' said Jac[illegible]
you—*adieu.*"

A public house in the v[illegible]
nistoo, in Yorkshire, has [illegible]
sisting of portraits, at ful[illegible]
in full costume, of four [illegible]
as follows:—a king, a so[illegible]
son and a farmer—and [illegible]
y'clept "The Four All[illegible]
the mouths of his maje[illegible]
words "I govern all;" [illegible]
says, "I fight for all;" [illegible]
says, "I pray for all;" and [illegible]
finishes with "I pay for al[illegible]

L LUNACY!
from Abram Bradley, the
Master General, exhib-
litical lunacy as ever we
office to the Toby-Wat-
almost invariably to be
mper, of manners, of pru-
itself. Had there been
ny of Bradley's sweep-
riminations against the
he latter would not cer-
etter to the world. Mr.
ublishing the epistle, is
at he looks upon Bradley
.

, *Sept.* 23, 1829.
friend Simpson was
vening, he was so *di-*
could not well tell
on his own account,
or on the account of
your official affairs.
little heed to his re-
him of sundry acts,
gs of yours, which
l unfitness for the
aster General, and
itably lead to your
al, if known to the
e were told him with
tiou that they should
to you. No repre-
subject had then been
e delay arose from a
ake any step which
he offspring of resent-
rther reflection, how-
cluded that whatever
y have, it is my duty
having a proper re-
rests of his country,
lual having a due re-
ation, to represent the

which prohibits the
ey to any one who is
ublic until the indebt-
Being no longer your
has now become my
n due form, to the
he Treasury, that you
cament. I have also
indebtedness, to the
housand dollars, is as
nd indisputable, as it
e whatever that he
ell, as a lawyer, that
xculpation, which late-
he Telegraph is equal-
ommon sense, common
cisions of the Supreme
Courts of the United

has always been my
desire to pass smoothly
t of life, to avoid every
st that was practicable
nds, and to do acts of
ndness to all who came
But you was advised
son, that the public is
by you in payments and
the amount of nearly
housand dollars; and
hardly six months in

therefore, of making
ations is no less indis-
is unpleasant. I can-
erefore, that you will
ourse since you have
nd resign a situation
re so entirely unfitted.
law, that the President
you from office: his
ive; and if he was de-
you, which I am con-
ot be, and should hesi-
in the present state of
the country, bring on a
eachment, which, altho'
ht be too powerful and
of its reaching matur-
sion him inexpressible
turbance, too great for
ears. You can, there-
most, hold your station
od, and ought, there-
account, to give up the
tely. This measure
om the pain of being a
yourself from the dis-
val for adequate cause,
nication will then be-
l. For whatever has
o wish to depreciate
nion of your friends.
unpardonable, know-
o let the quarter pass,
of the great contracts
to come into your
roper efforts for pre-
Sir, your obedient
ABM. BRADLEY.
y, Postm. Gen.

that New England con-
0 spindles in their fac-
ounts for the long yarns
e Tariff.

PRESIDENT JACKSON.

The following article is from the Newark (N. J.) Intelligencer. It will be found interesting, inasmuch as it professes, (correctly we have no doubt) to speak the sentiments of Gen. Jackson on the subject of removals from office, and alludes particularly to the case of Mr. Murry, the late consul at Liverpool. We ask the friends and foes of Gen. Jackson to read this article—it cannot but gratify his admirers, and, we should think, will be acceptable to those who honestly oppose his administration:

"Passing through your village, I was arrested, by its beauty, to remain a few days: and, taking up a paper at the Hotel, among many trite charges against the present administration, I perceived an attempt to bring up the case of Mr. Murry, late Consul at Liverpool. Being accidentally present when a friend of Mr. Murry's called on Gen. Jackson in May last, I unavoidably heard the conversation that ensued. I give you the whole, *verbatim.* The style of Gen. Jackson is truly his own, and unrivalled, as to the eloquence of the heart. Mr. B——, of Virginia, spoke of the age and long services of Mr. Murry, his liberality and benevolence in supporting and protecting our unfortunate countrymen in England: Gen. Jackson replied:

"With respect to the consulate at Liverpool, the emoluments of that situation are great. I appreciate the character of Mr. Murry as highly as it deserves. I doubt not your statement, that a great part of his profits are applied to benevolent purposes. Our countrymen are proverbially prodigal in thier bounties abroad. But, Sir, in the long period of thirty years, a considerable sum must have been abstracted to a view which I could not think he should wisely neglect: the support of his declining years in ease and independence: and where, Sir, let me ask you, could a patriot wish to spend those years————(Here he quoted, which he seldom does, the apostrophe of Sir Walter Scott,

"Breathes there a man, with soul so dead, &c."

"I would not, Sir, for all the honor and wealth that office can bestow, spend ten years successively out of Tennessee, or, at least, alienate myself from the soil of America; and if Mr. M. does not feel those attachments—does not find with each year a lengthened and more onerous chain, drawing him towards his native land, he should not be entitled, at the expense of the country, which he nominally claims, to the emoluments of an office. If he does feel a patriotic love, his recall will awaken other feelings than prejudice, against me, for doing nothing in personal dislike, but all in unison with principles springing from love of that country, and a wish to restore what I conceive a fund amental rule in popular governments, of claims.—But, Sir, my conscience acquits me of personal prejudice. I shall go on, with *public good* in view, *fearless*, and careless of such consequences as personal spleen, awakened by avarice, may produce. I hope to see Mr. Murry; and as a faithful public agent, give him my hand, having *no hereditary or life offices.* With respect to valuable public servants, should they become indigent from circumstances where no improvidence is chargeable, I think they have a lien for faithful beneficial services, upon the public for protection against want; and I have no doubt they will find, at all times, the legislative bodies willing to assist them. I feel no cowardly anticipations of hostility. I do not expect to please every body. I may frequently be disappointed in changes made from the best motives; those motives must console me in such an event; and the reflection that the wisest are but fallible beings, will enforce caution in the men and measures I may appoint, or propose."

Mr. B. shook hands with the President, on retiring; and Mr.——, of Boston, endeavored to revive the personal abuse, and villifying, atrocious calumnies of the adverse papers, upon which Gen. Jackson observed:

"A sense of innocence preserved me from intemperance, under certainly the severest calumnies, and the most vindictive aspersions that any canvass ever gave birth to—but this past—and the gratitude of a free and enlightened people have cancelled all the injuries a *faction* inflicted. I felt as an American, at first, that the character of the country, *through its own press*, would be vilified abroad, and its consequences deprecated in the opinion of other patriots, upon the dignity of this first of Republics; but consoled myself with the hope, that its excessive licentiousness would react in a salutary limitation by the people themselves, of its libellous propensities. You may suppose that my love for Mrs. Jackson excited the most violent indignation at the slanders heaped up her—it did. Here, Sir, all the feelings of my bosom were lacerated. No man whose feelings are not as intense as mine, can imagine my suffering;—But let them sleep. Yet, there is one scoundrel* I hold an alien to every principle, human or divine, who aspersed her in an obituary notice; this wretch sinks beneath my punishment, yet I never can bear his name with composure."

You will oblige me by giving these remarks a place in your paper.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE MAN.

P. S. It may be thought that I am returning from Washington with a commission in my pocket; but I assure you I visited Washington with no such motive. I did not vote for Gen. Jackson nor Mr. Adams, neither being my choice; and my first visit to Washington in May, was to see the capital, and the man whom I believed totally disqualified for President. I return, Sir, to assure my friends they have nothing to fear; and can safely advise them, that Andrew Jackson would not pluck a hair of Maine to give to Louisiana. Every section of the Union will be dealt with alike. The man's motto is *Fiat Justitia*; you may read it in his countenance.

*Supposed to be Charcls King, editor of the New York American.

THE PROVINCE OF TEXAS.

Perhaps nothing that we could select would excite in so universal a degree the interest, and awake so extensively the feelings of the western people, as the acquisition of this province. Lying upon the borders of the new and flourishing settlements of the South-western States; possessing a climate salubrious, healthful and pleasant; comprising in its extensive area every variety of soil capable of supplying in abundance, the rarest and most valuable productions; supplied with noble and navigable streams, with an extended line of sea coast indented with bays, harbours and inlets, and spotted with islands: variegated in its external surface with hills and dales, with perennial fountains and sparkling streams of pure water; containing in its subterranean recesses mines of all the precious metals—this province is naturally looked to with wishful eagerness by the American people. It is just that it should be so, and the American President who annexes this fair region to the already extensive territory of this Union, will place a wreath of unfading splendour upon his own brows. We hope this distinguished honor is reserved to *Andrew Jackson*; and that his destiny may be, to continue a parallel line of conduct to the end which has already associated his name with that of the illustrious JEFFERSON.

That these fair and extensive provinces once belonging to this country cannot be doubted—that they were abandoned, lost and sacrificed by Mr. ADAMS, is equally clear. *Southern Advocate.*

Celebration at Niagara.—A gentleman who witnessed the performances at the Falls, on the 6th inst. has communicated to the editors of the New York Commercial the following particulars:—About 3 o'clock, the schooner Superior appeared in sight, towed by a small oar boat. When within a short distance of the rapids, the small boat made for the shore. The Superior came down in the centre of the channel, between Goat Island and the Canada shore. On the first plunge into the rapids, the masts of the schooner fell overboard, with a crash—she then dragged down a few rods, and stuck fast on a rock, to the great disappointment of the many thousand spectators who crowded the banks of these mighty waters. There is no doubt the vessel would have reached the great cataract without any other injury than the loss of the masts, had she not unfortunately come down the very shallowest part of the channel.

We also lean that, on the next day, Mr. Patch made a jump down a distance of a hundred feet, but we are not informed from what point.

Extract of a letter from Rio de Janeiro, dated Aug. 1:

"The Marquis of Palma, who went to Europe on the 20th June, in the Brazilian frigate Maria Isabella, has been charged by the Emperor to settle the affairs of Portugal. There is a report here, which is generally credited, that the Emperor has at length given up the idea and waived his right to grant a Constitutional Charter to Portugal; and that on this condition both Spain and England will compel Don Miguel to leave Portugal and restore that Kingdom to its legitimate sovereign: and that these Powers will guarantee to the Infant Don Miguel the enjoyment of the revenue of the Casa de Infantado." *Nat. Gaz.*

Friends' Bible Society.—The National Gazette states that the Society of Frieuds have organized a Bible Society, under the title of "Bible Association of Friends in America." They intend to publish an octavo edition of the bible, in large type and on fine paper for general distribution.

A long Memory.—Mr. Clay has travelled three hundred miles to the Green River County to eat a public dinner, but his appetite was sadly baulked, when, instead of a dinner, they presented him with the followed resolution which he introduced in Congress in the year 1805.

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives,* That provision ought to be made by law for COERCING *the payment of so much of the principal and interest of the debt owing by the settlers south of Green River as has become due.*"

Com. Porter.—The following highly complimentary letter was addressed to Com. Porter by the President of Mexico, on his leaving that country.

Signor Don David Porter.

My Dear Sir: By your attentive note, I am informed of the determination you have come to, to retire to the United States and to the bosom of your family, considered as you are at this moment, that you cannot be of service to the Republic.

I give you thanks, in the name of my country, for the very important services you have rendered it, during your command in our Marine, and I do not doubt, whatever events may occur, you will show the same generosity as you have done before, towards a country in which you may count on many and true friends.

I remain, with the highest consideration, your friend, who kisses your hand.

V. GUERRERO.

Mexico, August 14, 1829.

Egyptian Mummy.—"The Leeds Intelligencer of a late date makes mention of an Egyptian Mummy, which was presented to the Philosophical Society of that City, by the late John Blake, Esq. and which has recently undergone a complete examination by that body. On unfolding the bandages in which the body was wrapt, there was discovered a copper plate with hieroglyphics engraved thereon, the interpretation of which made known the business and character of the deceased, and the time and place at which the body was embalmed. The time proved to be during the reign of Mannasses the 5th, called by the Greeks Menophis, of the dynasty of Maniteb, and father of the renowned Sesostris. Mannasses was the eighteenth of the Egyptian Kings, and ascended the throne 1493 years before the birth of Christ; the body, therefore, lived contemporaneously with Moses. The engraving also states, that the deceased was an incense bearer and secretary of the relics of the God Mandon at Thebes; which situation he occupied about 3000 years ago."

Pork.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Intelligencer, speaking of the paragraph concerning Western Pork, says that one person alone, from that place, has bought several lots, amounting to no fewer than 10,000 hogs, all of which are now, or soon will be, on their way to that and the Richmond markets. Feeding along the road never was so cheap; and this circumstance alone, will bring down large droves—all other statements to the contrary notwithstanding.

New Map of the United States.—We learn from the Daily Advertiser of yesterday, that Abraham Bradley, Esq. recently employed in the Post-office department, has issued proposals to publish a Map of the United States on a new plan. Mr. Bradley is doubtless well qualified for such an undertaking. Acquainted, from personal experience in the department, with all our mail routes, he can add much additional information to the geography of the country. *N. Y. Cour.*

Wm. Prince.—proprietor of the Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries, near New York, will forward catalogues of his establishment *gratis*, to any persons who desire them. A line per mail will suffice; and such editors as chuse will please copy this notice.

The U. S. sloop Vincennes, is to circumnavigate the globe on her return to the United States from Valparaiso. She will pass the islands in the Pacific and Chinese Seas, visit some of the principal commercial emporiums in Southern Asia, and call at the Cape of Good hope.

The Georgetown, (S. C.) *Intelligencer*, of the 7th inst. says, "Two little negroes were burnt to death on the plantation of Mr. Francis Withers, last week. During the absence of the mother, the negro house in which they were, took fire, and was consumed, together with the two children."

Penitentiary System.—We learn from the Milledgeville Recorder, that the labor of the convicts confined in the Georgia Penitentiary has been found sufficient to defray the expenses of that Institution, the present year, and that although the Legislature had appropriated a sum of money for its support, it has been found unnecessary to draw from the Treasury any part of it. *Ral. Reg.*

The New-York Commercial Advertiser says that water of an excellent quality, has been obtained in that city by boring fifty feet to the rock, and *four hundred* feet through the solid rock below the surface. The water rises eighteen feet above the surface of the rock, and within thirty feet of the level of the street. Such is the supply that thirty gallons a minute have been raised by a hand pump throughout the day, without any apparent diminution of the supply.

The Tresuary of the State of Vermont has been broken open, and a bag of pistareens stolen.

Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 3, 1829.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

At a meeting of the Members of the Anson Bar, and Officers of the Court, on Friday, the 16th October, A. D. 1829, *John Gilchrist*, Esq. was called to the Chair; and Jno. A. McRae, Esquire, Secretary; when the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, In testimony of our high regard for the Honorable JOHN GILES, a distinguished Member of this Bar, that John B. Kelly, and George C. Mendenhall, Esq. be appointed a committee for and on behalf of this meeting, to wait upon and request him to partake of a dinner, to be furnished for the occasion.

In pursuance of the preceding resolution, the following note was addressed to Mr. Giles:

To the Honorable Jno. Giles:

SIR: We, as a committee for and on behalf of the Members of the Anson Bar, and Officers of the Court, are authorized to solicit the pleasure of your company at a Dinner, to be furnished at *Huson's Long Room*, this day, at one o'clock,—this being the last opportunity of testifying our personal attachment and high regard for your private virtues and distinguished talents as a member of the Anson Bar, before your departure for Washington City, to attend to the public affairs of the nation, as a Representative in the next Congress of the United States, from from the 10th Congressional District of North Carolina: And we beg you to receive our individual congratulations on the present occasion; and rest assured, it affords us great pleasure to have been the organs selected to evidence the high regard entertained for you.

With sentiments of the highest respect and esteem, we remain yours, &c.

JNO. B. KELLY,
October 6, 1829. GEO. C. MENDENHALL.

To which the following reply was received:

Wadesboro', Oct. 16, 1829.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter, covering a resolution of the Members of the Anson Bar, has been received. I will do myself the pleasure of meeting my brothers of the Bar. I am not vain enough to attribute the sentiments of respect contained in the resolution, to any merit of my own, but to the good feeling and friendship which, on all occasions, has marked our intercourse at the Bar. Long shall I cherish the recollection, that during the whole course of my practice at the Anson Bar, there has happened no one occurrence to interrupt our harmony. Next to the approbation of my own conscience, is a knowledge of the fact, that my conduct has been approved by my Brother Lawyers.

Gentlemen, we must separate for a time; but I shall carry with me a recollection of the many pleasing days which we have passed in the society of each other. Be pleased, gentlemen, to accept, for yourselves and those whom you represent, the homage of my heart, whose every pulse beats in union with your best interests.

Most respectfully, your ob't. servant,

JOHN GILES.

Messrs. Jno. B. Kelly and George C. Mendenhall, Esqs.

At the above mentioned Dinner, a number of appropriate, sentimental Toasts were given;—and among others, the following, prepared for the occasion:

"Our respected Brother, Jno. Giles, Esq. distinguished alike in the walks of private and public life, for urbanity and correct deportment; the warmest wishes of the Brethren of the Bar accompany him to the honorable station to which he has been called by the free voice of an enlightened People."

More fruits of Horse-racing.—Isam Cherry, aged 18, son of a respectable man in Edgecombe county, in this state, was thrown from his horse while running a *jocky race* on the 10th ult. and was killed instantaneously! Take warning, young men—(and *old ones*, too) and forswear the dangerous, foolish, undignified, and useless practice!

North Carolina.—It is said, that of the 20 members which compose the Senate of Tennessee, *twelve* (more than half) are from North Carolina, six from Virginia, one from Rhode Island, and only one a native of Tennessee.

Removals.—We would refer the candid reader, of whatever political creed he may be, to an article in this day's Carolinian, giving the opinions of President Jackson on the subject of removals from office. It will be seen that he does not remove faithful, deserving officers, *for mere opinion's sake*: the noise of the Toby/Watkins party on the subject, is all *twattle*. It is said to be a fact, well ascertained, that *two-thirds* of the offices in the gift of the General Government, are actually, at this time, held by persons who were decided partizans of the Adams and Clay dynasty. This is a most effectual refutation of the ceaseless cry of *Proscription*, which is kept up by the malcontents.

South American Gold Mines.—Com. Porter, while in Mexico, travelled 80 miles out of his way to make a personal inspection of the Temascaltepec and Vanuxen Gold Mines in that country: he reports, that they are under the most economical and efficient management. Many citizens of the United States are interested in these mines; and Com. P. made an inspection for their especial satisfaction and benefit; thus evincing an ardent desire to serve his countrymen, wherever fortune casts his lot.

☞ We learn, with painful regret, that our worthy and esteemed fellow-citizen, the Hon. JOHN GILES, member elect from this district in the Congress of the United States, has been forced, by the affliction of disease, to advise Gov. Owen of his non-acceptance of the high and honorable trust committed to his hands by his fellow-citizens. This event will be deeply deplored throughout the district, but those aware of the extremely delicate and precarious state of Mr. Giles' health, fully appreciate the sacredness of the obligation which has impelled him to such a determination. In our next, we will give Mr. Giles' circular to the freemen of the district, resigning the office with which they honored him.

☞ The Report of the operations of the 'Young Men's Missionary Society within the bounds of the Concord Presbytery,' will be found on the first page of this week's Carolinian.

☞ Another attempt, we learn, was recently made to fire the dwelling-house of Dr. *William Polk*, in Mecklenburg county. The fire had been communicated underneath, and had made some progress before discovered; the flames were however extinguished before much damage was sustained. Some of the family, who were in an upper room, were a good deal choaked with the smoke, before they made their escape. A similar diabolical attempt was made to burn this house about two years since.

Temperate Horse Racing.—In Vermont, in pursuance of a resolution to that effect, the *Fall Races* were run without the use of spiritous liquors! One of the papers proposes, that next year the sports of the turf be opened with *Prayer!*

Dr. F. W. H. Osborne, formerly of Iredell county in this state, died at Mobile, Alabama, of the yellow fever, on the 30th Sept. That fatal disease was quite prevalent in Mobile as late as the first week in October.

The Yellow Fever was still prevailing at New Orleans and Natchez, the 1st Oct.

Ohio.—The general election has just taken place in Ohio: the Jackson party is triumphant: their majority has been greatly increased since last year, affording sure evidence that the measures of the Administration meet the approbation of the people of that state: they say there have not been enough turn-outs yet.

Philadelphia.—The Adams and Clay men having by some means, gotten a majority in the City Councils, they turned out of office Benjamin W. Richards, the worthy and able Mayor of the city; and put William Milnor, one of their own party, in his place. We are not disposed to whine over this removal; but will barely remark, that the Toby-Watkins party might now as well shut up their heads about *proscription.*

Homespun.—It may not be out of season, to remind the members of the House of Commons of the General Assembly, that a resolution was passed at the last session, recommending to the members to appear, at the next session, clad in *Homespun.* The resolution was not offered in the Senate; but we have no reason to doubt but the Senators fully concurred with the Commoners in this laudable measure, and that they will also appear in domestic habiliments. We hope this high example, in encouraging *domestic manufactures.* will have a salutary effect in divesting our *fashionable* people of their prejudices against the use of *Homespun*, for every-day wear, at least. Let Homespun only become *fashionable*, and it will soon supersede the use of the immense quantities of flimsy *foreign fabrics* with which the country is flooded, and to purchase which, this state, especially, is so completely *depleted* of its cash.

The work of *Reform* goes on but slowly: of the *twelve thousand* offices in the gift of the General Government, (a great proportion of which are in the hands of the Adams and Clay party) only about 500 removals have been made! This is but mere *dust* in the balance—hardly enough to raise a *sneeze.* The greatest complaint we hear among the people, is, "Why don't the Government go on in the work of Reform?—are they afraid of the clamors of the opposition?" We will take upon ourselves to answer, however, that the administration have no such fears. Be patient: wait till Congress meets, and you will see the salutary work start fresh.

Fatal Duel.—On the 9th ult. *Charles Wickliffe* was killed in a duel near Georgetown, Kentucky, by *Gen. Trotter*, Editor of the Kentucky Gazette. It will be recollected that this Mr. Wickliffe not long since went into the office of the Kentucky Gazette, and deliberately shot Mr. *Benning*, former editor of that paper; but on his trial, he was defended by Mr. *Clay*, and acquitted! The Gazette was a staunch Jackson paper; and was such a thorn in the side of Mr. Clay and his parasites, that they determined to *kill off its Editors:* But it seems the bloody young Wickliffe has met his desert at the hands of the present Editor.

Judge Wm. A. G. Dade, died at his residence in Prince William county, Virg. on the 15th ult.

The elections took place in *Pennsylvania* on the 13th ult. *George Wolfe* is no doubt elected Governor, by a large majority over Joseph Ritner, the Adams and anti-masonic candidate. Pennsylvania is Jacksonian, to the backbone.

Mad Dogs.—Within a few weeks past, a number of mad dogs have been killed in, and adjacent to, Camden, S. C. A gentleman from Rowan county, while on his return from market, was bitten by one of these rabid animals, in South Carolina; he had the bitten part cut out, and after suffering a good deal from it, is now, we understand, in a fair way of recovery.

Cotton Canvas.—The commissioners of the navy have advertised for 13,769 yards of *cotton canvas*, to be delivered at Norfolk, for the use of the Navy. We are pleased to see this early evidence of the determination of the Navy Department to make an effective experiment of the relative value of *Cotton* and *Hemp* Duck, for the uses of the Navy.

☞ The List of Premiums offered for competition by the Lincoln Agricultural Society shall be inserted next week.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

The Committees.—The Committees detailed by the Convention, now sit from 10 to 2 o'clock, and are besieged by numerous crowds, attracted by the importance of their deliberations, and the celebrity of many who join in the discussions. The Convention itself merely meets to adjourn, presenting the unheard of spectacle, of a deliberative body whose entire numbers were absorbed by its Committees, and which, until those Committees shall report, has no one thing to do.

Interesting decisions were yesterday made in several of the Committees. In that on the Legislature (Mr. Madison, chairman) the two following propositions submitted by Mr. Joynes, were agreed to by large majorities; 1. Requiring a member of the Senate to be 30 years of age. 2. A member of the House of Delegates, to be 25 years of age. *Oct. 16.*

The Committee next took up a resolution offered by Mr. Doddridge, declaring that white population only, ought to be the basis of representation in the *House of Delegates.* After an able debate the resolution was passed, 13 to 11.

The Executive Committee, (Mr. Giles, Chairman) have adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the chief Executive office of this Commonwealth, ought to be vested in a Governor.

Resolved, That there ought to be appointed a Lieutenant Governor of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the Executive Council, as at present organized, ought to be abolished, and that it is inexpedient to provide any other Executive Council.

Resolved, That in case of the removal of the Governor from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties and powers of his office, the said powers and duties shall devolve on the Lieutenant Governor; and the Legislature may provide for the case of removal, death, or similar inability of the Lieutenant Governor.

The proposition to elect the Governor by the people, was thrown out some days ago, by a tie. We understand it will be brought forward again.

The Committee having thus established white population as the basis of representation in the House of Delegates, proceeded to consider the resolution, declaring it the proper basis of representation for the Senate, and the vote was taken without discussion. On this resolution, Mr. Madison voted with the former minority, that is, against the resolution, and this producing a tie, the resolution fell of course—after which the Committee adjourned.

In the Executive Committee, a resolution offered by Mr. Naylor of Hampshire, was adopted, 12 to 9, (two absent) *for choosing Sheriffs by the people.*

October 17.—In the Legislative Committee on Saturday, a resolution offered by Mr. Johnston was adopted, fixing the numbers of the House of Delegates—the *minimum* at 120, the *maximum* at 150. Much debate occurred on this and other propositions.

The Executive Committee is supposed to be divided 12 and 12 on the question of choosing the Governor by the people.

October 19.—Mr. Taylor from the Committee on the Bill of Rights, reported the following resolution in part:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee the Bill of Declaration of Rights requires no amendment; the report was then laid on the table.

On yesterday in the Executive Committee, the resolution offered by Mr. Gordon in the following words: "That the Governor be elected by the qualified voters, and continue in office three years," was taken up and the question being put thereon by ayes and noes, on motion of Mr. Cabell, stood: 12 to 12.

There being a *tie*, the resolution fell of course.

FOREIGN NEWS.

RUSSIANS AND TURKS.

By the Ship Tallyho, at Norfolk from Liverpool, English papers to 12th Sept have been received. The news by this arrival is interesting and important.

Adrianople was surrendered to the Russians army, under Count Diebitsch, on the morning of the 8th (20th) of August. Constantinople was abandoned to 8000 Brigands (deserters and Janissaries) who were committing all sorts of excesses. Trebisond had also opened its gates to the victorious Russians, and the Turks were suing for peace. The Porte had formally signified its readiness to conform to the provisions of the treaty of London with respect to Greece. This however, did not seem to be looked upon at Constantinople, as offering any facilities to a reconciliation with Russia. We hope not. The treaty of London was a heartless and a cold blooded proceeding; leaving the Greeks substantially, the vassals and tributaries of Turkey, and we hope the Emperor Nicholas will pay little attention to it in any terms he may agree to with the Turk. Russia was understood to persist in her demands of an indemnity in money to the amount of sixty millions of Rubles to cover the expenses of the war, or in lieu, certain equivalent cessions of territory. *Camden Journal.*

Later Accounts.—By packet ships from London, Liverpool, and Havre, the New York Courier and Enquirer has received Paris papers to 19th Sept. Liverpool to the 16th, and London to the 15th of that month. The Courier and Enquirer has the following summary of news:

Occupation of Adrianople.—On the 20th Aug. General Diebitsch took possession of Adrianople, without meeting any opposition. On the authority of letters from Sophia, it is stated that the main army soon afterwards advanced on the route to Constantinople, and that a column was detached on the road to Fery, [about half way between Adrianople and the Dardanelles,] for the purpose of attacking the castles of the Dardanelles on the land side.

A French Courier, who left Constantinople on the 17th, states that the Sultan had transmitted orders to the Grand Visier to send commissioners to the Russian head-quarters to treat of peace. At all events the Sultan was determined to make peace, and the French Ministers looked upon the war as already terminated. The acceptance of the Greek treaty is also mentioned, but with a reserve, respecting the extension of Greece to the Gulfs of Arta and Volo.

The following is the basis upon which it is said that Russia will consent to treat:—1st. The entire and unrestricted execution of the convention of Ackermann. 2dly. The cession of two places on the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea. 3dly. An indemnity of 100 millions of Spanish piastres, (500 millions of francs.) 4thly. The occupation of Varna and Bourgas, as a security for the payment. 5thly. The free passage of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles.

Trebizond (on the Asiatic shore of the Black Sea) has surrendered to the Russians. It is said in an article from Bucharest, that "the Pacha of Scutari has passed the Danube with a considerable force (some say 20,000 men) and is invading Little Wallachia. General Geismar is with his head-quarters at Czeroy.

Frankfort, Sept. 7.—According to letters from St. Petersburg it does not seem that the Emperor Nicholas is much inclined easily to renounce the advantages which he may derive from the success of his arms.

English Mediterranean Squadron.—The following intelligence from Leghorn is of the 31st Aug.: "It has been currently rumoured here that Admiral Malcolm has received orders to collect his armed vessels and proceed to the Black Sea. Letters from Constantinople announce that consternation and despair are at their utmost height in the capital. Two English armed brigs which were here sailed yesterday for Malta, by order of Admiral Malcolm.]

The *St Petersburg Gazette* contains a report from General Paskewitch upon the operations of the Russian army in Asiatic Turkey up to the end of July. After a detailed account of the attack made by the Pacha of Van upon the Russian troops at Bajazet, under General Popoff, which was repulsed by the Russians, General Paskewitch states that his loss was four officers and seven privates wounded, and eight officers and sixteen men killed. The Turks, according to the report, had 2000 men killed.

On the 18th August an obstinate action took place before Chumla. Gen. Krasowski carried the outer works of the fortress.

There has been skirmishing between the Turks and Russians on the Danube. Of 40 prisoners taken by the Russians, 38 were put to death.

England.—The King is afflicted with a cataract in one of his eyes. An operation is to take place.

The London Star, of the 12th ult. states, that the Cabinet had determined on declaring war against Russia, and was only waiting to sound the intentions of Austria, and be assured of succour from France. The Duke of Wellington, it is said, had held conferences with the principal capitalists, for the purpose of engaging the necessary means.

France.—Tripoli and France are about going to war. The Dey of Algiers continues to treat the French government with much rudeness. The Duke de Laval, Montmorency, is appointed Ambassador to England. M. de Rayneval succeeds the Duke de Laval at Vienna. M. de la Ferronnaye is spoken of for Naples, and the Duke of Blacas for Rome.

When the Czar was told of the change in the French Ministry, he shrugged his shoulders, exclaiming, "It is too late, my troops have crossed the Balkan."

Rumour of Peace.—A telegraphic despatch at Havre, on the 20th Sept. the day on which the Erie sailed, announced that peace had actually been concluded between the Turks and Russians.

Portugal.—By the recent arrivals from Europe, we learn that Ambassadors have been received from Lisbon by the Courts of Russia and Prussia. England is still delaying any action in the affairs of Portugal—probably she is waiting for events.

Newbern, Oct. 24.....Cotton 7.25 to 7.50, flour 6.50 to $7, wheat 1.00 a $1, bacon 5 to 6, salt 80 to 100, peach brandy 75, apple do. 40 a 45, whiskey 35.

MARRIED,

In Mecklenburg county, on the [illegible] by the Rev. S. Williamson, Mr. [illegible] of [illegible] District, S. C. to Miss Mary [illegible]

In Anson, on the 1st ult. [illegible] Wright, Reuben [illegible] to [illegible] Dismukes, daughter of [illegible]

At Rockingham, Richmond county, on the [illegible] inst. Clement Marshall, Esq. member of the Legislature from Anson county, to Miss [illegible] Leake, of the former place.

In Lincolnton, on the 20th ult. by the Rev. Patrick J. Sparrow, Col. Michael Reinhardt, of Lincoln county, to Miss Maria Allen, formerly of New London, Connecticut.

DIED,

In this town, on the 28th ult. with bilious fever, after an illness of two weeks, in the 30th year of her age, Mrs. MARY RANKIN, consort of the Rev. *Jesse Rankin*, (Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this place) and daughter of the Rev. *Wm. Paisley*, of Guilford county. The premature death of this amiable lady, is a source of peculiar affliction to her relatives, and of poignant grief to the Church, and the circle of friends among whom she moved;—for she was an ornament to the one, and showed forth a bright example, of all the female virtues and Christian graces, for the guidance and solace of the other. She had been a professor of Religion for more than half her life; and her walk, during all that period, had been remarkable for its exemplary character. She was benevolent and unassuming, industrious and provident in her domestic employments, and constant and unwearied in her devotional services. To her two infant children, (one only four weeks old) and her pious and Reverend husband, the death of such an earthly parent, friend and bosom companion, is indeed a severe dispensation,—which nothing but his unbounded confidence in the justice of God, and his holy ardour in the cause of the blessed Redeemer, could enable him to sustain with so much placidity of temper, and unmurmuring resignation to the will of his Heavenly Master.

In York District, S. C. 14th ult. Thomas Carroll, in the *ninety-third* year of his age. He was a distinguished soldier of the Revolution.

In Burke county, on Sunday, the 25th ult. Maj. Mathew Baird, aged about 35. He had repeatedly been a member of the General Assembly, and had held other honorable posts under the state government, with credit to himself, and usefulness to his country.

At his residence (Cherryfield) in Burke county, on the 16th instant, Capt. *Alexander Erwin*, aged 80 years 8 months and 4 days. One of the few remaining Patriots of 1775—who supported and maintained the glorious cause of American Liberty in the times of perilous trial, in the war of the Revolution. He was distinguished thro' life by a peculiar suavity of address, for his inate hospitality, love and charity to man, especially to the bereaved and helpless. Gifted with a firm, athletic constitution, scarcely knew sickness or pain, until far advanced in the evening of life; when it came, he bore it with exemplary patience and resignation—in the end, went off without a groan or a struggle—leaving behind a numerous and respectable family connection, to regret their loss and appreciate his worth;—but consoled with comfortable hopes that the better part is committed to a House not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.

[*Communicated.*

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, October 31..............Cotton $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents, corn 25 to 30, beef 3 to 4, butter 10 to 12, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 60 to 70, Irish potatoes 30 to 40, sweet do. 25 to 30, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 15 to 22, salt 1.12, to 1.25, homespun cloth 15 to 25, whiskey 20 to 23, bacon 8 to 10.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21..............Cotton 3 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ bacon 6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 42, butter 10 to 15, corn 49 to 55, flaxseed 80, flour 4 to $5\frac{1}{2}$, lard $7\frac{1}{2}$, molasses 32 a 34, sugar $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 10, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 85 a 90, whiskey 24 to 28......U. S. bank notes $1\frac{1}{4}$ a $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, $1\frac{1}{2}$ a 2.

Charleston, Oct. 19th......Cotton 7 to $9\frac{3}{4}$ cents, flour 6 a $9\frac{1}{2}$, whiskey, 27 a 23, bacon 7 to 8, hams 8 a 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 50, corn 42 a 46, coffee 11 to 15........N. Carolina bank bills 2 a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount; Georgia, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.

Petersburg, Virg. Oct. 20th......Cotton 9 to $9\frac{1}{4}$; Tobacco, middling 5.50 to 6, prime 9 to 10; Wheat 95 to 100, Corn 55 to 60 cents per bushel, flour 6, Bacon 7.

Richmond, Oct. 23........Cotton $7\frac{1}{2}$ a 9, wheat 1.00, corn 42, bacon 8 to $8\frac{1}{2}$, brandy apple 30 a 35, whiskey 30 to 31, flour $5\frac{1}{2}$. *Visitor.*

Camden Oct. 24........Cotton $7\frac{3}{4}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$, flour $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6 to 7; wheat $1, corn 50 to $50\frac{1}{2}$, oats 32, salt 65, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

Wilmington, Oct. 21....Cotton $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8, flax 10 to 13, flour 6.00 to 7.00, corn 55 to 60, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 33 to 35, tallow 8 to 9.

Lynchburg, Virg. Oct. 22.—Tobacco 4 to 8, Flour 2.37 to 3.52, wheat 75, whiskey 20 to 23, Bacon 7 to 7.—Tobacco, dull sale. Wheat has risen a little, and sells readily at 75.

Columbia, S C. Oct. 23........Cotton $8\frac{1}{2}$ a 9, flour 5 to 6, whiskey 30 to 31, bacon 6 to 7, wheat $87\frac{1}{2}$ to 100, corn 57 to 60, salt 87.

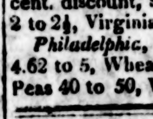
Baltimore, Oct. 23......Flour $$6\frac{1}{2}$ a 7, cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25, bacon 9 to 11.

Boston, Oct. 17.........Cotton $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 11, flax 9 a 11, flour $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 25, corn 50 a 51, cheese 3 5, tallow 8 a $8\frac{1}{2}$.

New-York, Oct. 17.....Cotton $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$, flour 5.00 to 6, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.04 to 1.06, oak tann'd sole leather 20 to 26, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 42 to 50, apple brandy 36 to 40, whiskey $21\frac{1}{2}$ to 22, leaf tobacco 3 to 5, yellow beeswax 23 to 24..........North-Carolina bank bills 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount, South Carolina 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$, Georgia 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

Philadelphia, Oct. 20.—Cotton 9 to 10, Flour 4.62 to 5, Wheat $1, corn 44 to 52, black eyed Peas 40 to 50, Virginia Hams 8 to 9.

The Andrew Jackson.



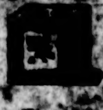
THE new Steam Boat *Andrew Jackson*, built expressly for the Cheraw and Augusta trade, will commence running alternately between the two places, as soon as finished, which will be previous to the 1st of Nov. She goes direct (inland) between Charleston and Cheraw; and will take freights at the lowest possible rates. 3mt03

Maj. Joshua Lazarus will be my agent in Cheraw for her also, and will attend promptly to the shipment of Cotton by her, consigned either to myself or others in Charleston.

HENRY W. CONNER.

[illegible] Salisbury, Oct. 30th, 1829. [illegible]

Cowan & Reeves



HAVE just received, at their Store, Wood Grove, Rowan county, 13 miles west of Salisbury, a good and fresh supply of

GROCERIES.

They also have on hand, a good assortment of fashionable Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,

suitable for both Gentlemen and Ladies, purchased in New-York and Philadelphia; consisting of

Blue, black, brown, steel-mixed and olive Broad Cloths
Cassimeres, Cassinets and Sattinets.
White and Red Flannels
Point and Rose Blankets
Camblets and Plaids
Canton Crapes and Silks
Bombazetts, Bombazines and Circassians
Cassimere Shawls and Points;

together with every other article usually found in a Store in this section of country.

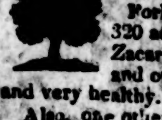
All of which they are determined to sell as low as any other person whatever, engaged in the same line of business, for Cash, Cotton, or on a credit to punctual dealers.

The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. C & R.

October 31st, 1829. 3mt03

BARGAINS!

I WILL expose to public sale, on Tuesday of November Court next, if not previously disposed of at private sale, the following property; namely:



One *Tract of Land* lying in the Forks of the Yadkin, containing 320 acres, more or less; adjoining Zacariah Macatee, Frederick Ford, and others, tolerably well improved, and very healthy.

Also, one other Tract or piece of *Land*, on Grane Creek, half a mile from Salisbury, containing 26 acres more or less; on which there is a piece of *Meadow* of ten acres, equal to any in this country.

Also, one new *Stick Gig*, swung upon steel springs, with Harness, of excellent make.

Also, four or five new Copper Stills, of various sizes. Terms made known on the day of sale.

EDWARD CRESS.

October 31st, 1829. 3t93

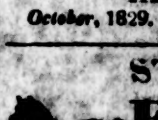
Factorage and Commission

BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE subscriber informs his friends, and the public, that he continues the above business in *Charleston*, as heretofore. His time and services will, as usual, be devoted to the interests of those who employ him, either in the sale of produce, or purchase of goods.

He informs his customers, that Major *Joshua Lazarus* will act as his agent the ensuing season, in *Cheraw.* Cotton, or other produce, sent to him, to my address, will be received and forwarded promptly, free of commissions and all other charges except for expenses actually incurred.

For the convenience of persons sending me Cotton through this channel, Mr. Lazarus will be constantly supplied with the leading articles of *Groceries*, viz: Salt, Bagging, Rope, Sugar,



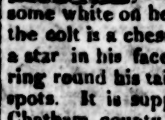
Coffee, Molasses, &c. &c. which will be furnished to waggons, or order, at cost and charges, which will be charged to the parties, on my books, and made payable in Charleston.

Charles J. Shannon, Esq. continues my Agent in Camden, as heretofore.

HENRY W. CONNER.

October, 1829. 3mt103

STRAYED



FROM the subscriber, on the 23d Oct. a bay Mare and a horse Colt: the mare 10 or 11 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, some white on her hind feet, steep rump'd, &c; the colt is a chesnut sorrel, 18 months old, with a star in his face, head marked, with a white ring round his tail, and dappled over with black spots. It is supposed they will try to get to Chatham county. Any person giving information of the above mentioned horses, will be liberally rewarded. Direct to the subscriber, Spring Grove, Iredell county, N. C.

ROBERT MITCHEL.

October 25th, 1829. 2t92

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

ÆRONAUT,

SON of the imported Horse *Eagle* will stand the Fall Season, commencing the 10 day of September, and ending the 15th day of November, in the town of *Salisbury*, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and in the town of *Concord*, Cabarrus county, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays: and will be let to Mares at *eight* dollars the Season; *six* dollars the Leap; and *twelve* dollars to insure a foal.

9t92 S. L. FERRAND,
Sept. 10, 1829. C. L. BOWERS.

Valuable Property.

NOTICE......The subscriber will sell, at public sale, at his house, on Tuesday, the 10th day of November next, the *Plantation* whereon he now lives, containing upwards of 400 acres of Land; with a good Grist-Mill, Apple Orchard, and Meadow, a good dwelling house, barn and other convenient houses, on the same. Six likely *negroes*, viz: one man and woman, and her children, from one to two years old; several likely Horses, one valuable Yoke of Oxen, and a Cart; Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; a quantity of Wheat, Corn, Oats, and Barley, Fodder and Hay: Farming Utensils, Kitchen Furniture, with a number of other articles; On a credit of twelve months; except the land and negroes, which will be sold on a credit of one and two years, with interest after one year: Where my attendance will be given. HIRAM GUY.

October 6, 1829. 3t91

Mansion Hotel,

IN SALISBURY, N. C. [illegible]

[illegible] situated [illegible] of the Court-House [illegible] The proprietor [illegible] of every description necessary to the comfort of Travellers, and no expense will be spared in providing for the Table the best the country affords. The Bar will be stocked with choice Liquors, and the Stables, equal to any in the state, provided with plenty of provender of all kinds, and attended by obliging and attentive Hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal, if not superior, to any in the place; the House contains a number of private rooms, with out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers, with or without families. On the premises is an ICE HOUSE, which will regularly be supplied whenever the season will admit of it. The subscriber assures the public that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make those comfortable who may think proper to call.

☞ The *Northern, Southern, Lincoln* and *Cheraw* **STAGES**, stop at the Hotel.

EZRA ALLEMONG, Agent.

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 10th, 1829. [illegible]

Gold Washing Machine.

NOTICE.—This is to notify the public in general, that having acquired from the Department of State of the United States a patent for the Machines for Washing, Cleaning and Separating Gold dust, consisting of a Funnel, Trunk and Spout, I hereby forewarn all persons from using or making said Machines without my permission. RICHARD LEE.

Rutherford Co. Sept. 1st, 1829. 6t91

Committed to the Jail

IN Salisbury, N. C. on the 12th October, 1829, a Negro Man, who calls his name NED, and says he belongs to Col. Arthur, living about three miles from Columbia, S. Carolina. He appears to be 30 years old, is 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, black complection, stout built; third finger on right hand a little crooked and stiff, caused by a rope; no other marks perceivable; says he left home about 10th of August last. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

F. SLATER, *Sh'ff.*

Oct. 13th, 1829. 80

To Cotton Ginners.

THE subscriber having been frequently solicited by his old customers, again to establish the *Gin Making Business*, has opened his shop in Salisbury, where he is prepared to make and repair *Gins*, of the very best materials, in a superior style of workmanship, and on terms the most accommodating, even in these hard times.

Having been engaged in the business six or seven years; employing a part of his time for three or four of the last seasons in picking cotton, for the express purpose of more fully acquainting himself with the principles and practical operation of these useful machines; and having recently visited South Carolina, where the most improved Gins are in use, with the view of examining them, and making himself acquainted with the plan on which they are constructed, &c.;—he therefore feels assured, that by his enlarged experience, thus acquired, in making and repairing Gins, and picking cotton, he can construct Machines superior to any ever done in North Carolina.

Those wishing work done in this line of business, are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber, witness the plan and execution of his work, examine and judge for themselves. He will spare no pains in supplying himself with the best materials to be had in the country; and will make and repair Gins, according to orders received, on short notice and reasonable terms. All those who may please to call on him, will find him either at his shop or dwelling in Salisbury, ready to execute any job with which they may be pleased to favor him.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

Salisbury, Aug. 6, 1829. 79

State of North Carolina:

ROWAN county, August sessions, 1828: John Etchison, Administrator of John Black, dec'd. *vs.* the heirs at law of Jacob Black, dec'd.; Justices' execution, levied on Lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Adam Black, Polly Etchison, Daniel Black, Ann Sweet; and Daniel Black, Guardian for William Black; are not inhabitants of this state; on motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the said defendants appear at the next court to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in November next, and answer said petition, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and execution awarded accordingly. 6t92 JOHN GILES, *cl'k.*

State of North Carolina, Davidson county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August term, 1829. Joseph Clark *vs.* Frederick Craver: Original attachment; Jacob Cook summoned as garnishee. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Frederick Craver is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for the said Frederick Craver to be and appear before the justices of our court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Davidson aforesaid, at the court-house in Lexington, on the 2d Monday in November next, then and there to replevy or plead, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, for the plaintiff's debt and costs. Witness David Mock, clerk of our said court, at office, the 2d Monday of August, Anno Domini, 1829.

6t92 D. MOCK, *cl'k.*

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law; May term, 1829: Eliza Coxe *vs.* William Coxe: Petition for Divorce. Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1829.

3m97 SAM'L. HENDERSON, *c. m. s. c.*

[illegible]

[illegible]

NAPOLEON.

He came [illegible] the sun at dawn,
Upon a slumbering world,
Corruption at his [illegible],
The tyrant's banner furl'd;
Thrones trembled at his giant tread,
Crowns fell around his feet,
And shook the ashes of the dead,
His eagle glance to meet.

He came, a child whom men might scorn,
A vision faint to feel,
But Europe saw her proudest born
Before his presence kneel;
And kings and conquerors faded far
In shadows from his name,
As fades the faintest silver star
Behind the sunrise flame.

He went upon the battle ground
Strong, yea, invincible;
Of death to enemies around
His cannon tones were full;
With requiems ring his trumpets, ere
The deadly fight began,
And fell as many foes from fear
As from opposing man.

An island in a sleeping sea
Him sent abroad to reign,
An island in a stormy sea
Has got him back again:
He came on earth, determined, stern,
And hard to be denied,
Empires and thrones to overturn,
And on the greatest died. J. O. R.

SONNET ON A ROAST PIG.

Thou wert this morning as a lily fair, [hole,
When I peep'd at thee through the pantry key-
But basting and the fire's excessive glare,
Have made thee quite a quadrupedian Creole,
Still thou art lovely,—and an epicure
Would now prefer that eyeless face of thine
To woman's, though array'd in smiles divine;—
Would deem thy odorous fragrance much more
pure [cal
Than beauty's sweetest breathings,—would re-
The many tempting charms with which thou'rt
drest; [breast,
Thy well turn'd neck, plump form and jutting
And fondly see that *grease* was in them all.

Prov. Jour.

AUTUMN.

There is a hue, a soft and mellowing shade,
Steals o'er the forest, and embrowns the glade,
Long ere the rugged hand of winter drear
Tears from the wither'd branch its garment sear:
Scarce shalt thou see it on the yellowing edge
Of each green leaf; and yet the certain pledge
Is there, that the year's youth is past,
And cold decrepitude is coming fast.
It speaks of bright things fading, and of light
Shrinking away in the dark arms of night;
It shadow's forth man's ever withering state,
With dim prophetic comment on his fate;
It counsels hope—since things that fade on earth,
Light, seasons, flowers, all know a second birth.

James.

MISCELLANY.

Whate'er men do, or think, or dream,
Our motley paper seizes for its theme.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

Andrew Jackson.—It is a peculiar advantage of republican institutions, that under their protection the high road to affluence and power is thrown open to friendless genius and to talent, though unsupported by the patronage of the great. In a country blessed with civil liberty, no distinctions between men are required, save those which nature has herself created—there is no bloated aristocracy, whose pretensions are measured by the weight of purse or the length of pedigree—there are no degenerate sons of virtuous fathers, who find in ancestral fame, not merely a refuge from disgrace, but a claim to honor and respect;—the relative value of men depends on their moral or intellectual power; their private or public usefulness; and but few instances present themselves in which mediocrity meets with unmerited reward, whilst genius is left to languish in poverty and neglect. If any doubt could exist of the truth of the foregoing remark, it would be dispelled by a cursory examination of the career of those men who have, in America, fulfilled the noblest object of human ambition, and inscribed their names on the tablet of their country's history. We might, without tasking our memory to the utmost of its powers, furnish numerous examples of talent and virtue, born and nurtured in obscurity, which, at the fortunate moment of their production, have brought to their possessors the rich and ample harvest of a nation's gratitude; but of the many within our reach we shall select but one—that of the distinguished individual whose name is written above and whose character will form the subject of the following observations.

It is not our intention, nor would it accord with the narrow limits of a sketch, to give a minute circumstantial account of the life and actions of this extraordinary man. To the pen of the professed biographer we shall leave the execution of a task of such magnitude, and content ourselves with a brief and general view of those events in his career, civil, military and political, which tend to bring into light the more striking characteristics of the man, the soldier, and the statesman.

At that critical period of human existence, when the necessity of parental control is deemed most urgent, Andrew Jackson was thrown friendless upon the world, to gather wisdom from the lessons of experience—nor were her harsh and severe teachings without their value or effect. They tended to develope that decision of character so indispensable to the correct discharge of public duty, and they called into life those hidden germs of genius which, without their quickening influence, might have perished unknown and unregarded. It was not in the lap of luxurious indulgence that that mind was matured and that courage tempered, which were destined at a future day to shine with such brilliancy on the one side, in a spirit of savage rancour and persecution; on the other, with unshaken constancy and indomitable valor, was the school in which, the young aspirant for renown, was taught the rudiments of the military art.—Inured at an early age to danger and privation, he learnt to rely with confidence on his mental energies and to find in his own heart resources, commensurate with emergency; and although, at the period, too young to do more than follow in the track where others led, yet the dauntless resolution of the boy, was no unmeaning presage of the future glories of the man.

When the restoration of peace had effectually closed the career of arms against further exertion, it became necessary for Andrew Jackson to turn his attention to some civil employment. The piety of a mother had destined him to the ministry, but happily for America the wisdom of a son made another, and a more judicious selection. Of those pursuits which are thrown open to men of industry, talent and education, there is none which presents a wider range of thought, or exerts a stronger and more salutary influence on the mind, than the profession of the law. Intimately connected with the science of government, it leads the student to the constant consideration of those great and immutable principles, which form the ground work of social polity; and, by cherishing a habit of keen and subtle discrimination, gives exercise and vigor to the faculties of memory, judgment and perception. Nor does its advantages terminate here—the practical lawyer is hourly brought in contact with men of all ranks and of all characters. The theatre of his exertions is a world in itself, where we behold the wise and the weak—the industrious and the idle, the moral and the profligate, seeking the establishment of a right, or the palliation of a wrong. A thorough acquintance with the human heart in all its beauty and deformity, is the necessary result of this close and constant association with men of every class and degree, and although the acquisition of this knowledge is often attended with toil and difficulty and disgust, yet its utility will, in the end, more than compensate for every evil suffered in its attainment.

But however high, or deserved, may have been his reputation at the bar, it is not as a lawyer, or as an advocate, that the subject of the present sketch has any claim to general consideration and applause. It is sufficient for our purpose to have indicated the study of jurisprudence as one of the sources from which he drew those "treasures of the mind," which subseqently led to his political elevation. We shall hasten therefore, to view him in another and far different light—pleading the cause of his country, not before a limited audience, but before God and the world,—not with the eloquence of the tongue, but with the more persuasive eloquence of the sword.

The year 1812, found the American people divided on a question involving the safety and honor of the republic. The justice, or expediency of war with England, at that juncture, though vehemently supported by a majority of the nation, was yet doubted, or denied, by a powerful minority. This disunion in council was unhappily productive of disunion in action, and whilst the high toned federalists in the East stood aloof from a contest which their conscience or their wisdom disapproved, the republicans of the West, less scrupulous in heart and less fortunate in position, were left to encounter the full force of a desolating border-war. At this moment of doubt and peril and anxiety, when the strength of our civil institutions was to be tried and the military reputation of our forefathers [illegible], Gen. Jackson was no idle or inattentive spectator of the "signs of the times." He felt that fire kindling once more in his bosom, which twenty years of peace had dimmed, but not quenched, and with the prophetic eye of genius, foresaw in distant perspective his battles and his triumphs. We have the authority of the first General of the age for believing, that the warrior like the poet, derives his inspiration immediately from Heaven. *Nascitur non fit*, is as applicable to the one as the other. The study of books may form a Mack, never a Napoleon, and where nature has failed in bestowing a portion of the "sacred fire," even length of service becomes labor without end and without result. The claims of Andrew Jackson to a distinguished place among the gifted few whom nature, formed for battle fields, will not be resisted by him who has studied with attention the history of his victorious campaigns. In common with all celebrated commanders, he appears to have possessed the power of vigorous conception and rapid execution: nor was the art denied to him of inspiring his soldiery with a large portion of his own fearless confidence—a confidence not founded in over-weening presumption, which despises a danger it cannot perceive, but based on a thorough and just estimate of his own strength and resources. The two first years of his military service found him opposed to an enemy without civilization, but not without discipline.—They had formed to themselves a system of tactics, as well suited to their national character as to the nature of the country they defended. Hid in the depth of their forests, and surrounded by marshes and swamps almost impenetrable to man, it was with mingled terror and admiration, that they beheld these natural advantages of position vanish before the genius of their ardent and persevering foe. In vain they had recourse to those arts, which, on former occasions, had proved fatal to Harmer and St. Clair—their plans were baffled by the rapidity of his march, and their ambuscades turned to their own destruction, until at last, exhausted by their efforts and humbled by repeated defeats, they received at the hands of the victor, a peace which they scarcely deserved.

But whatever may have been the danger and difficulty of the Indian war, or the courage and skill displayed in affronting the one and surmounting the other, they would never have extended the fame of the conqueror beyond the limits of the territory immediately benefitted by his successful operations. Providence had, however, decreed, that he should reap another and a richer harvest of glory. To his care was entrusted the safety of Louisiana, menaced with British invasion, and the 8th of January beheld the fulfilment of the trust—the triumph of America, and the humiliation of England. We will not dwell on events, familiar, even to those who possess but a limited knowledge of their country's history. Party spirit, ever blind in its rage, and unjust in its aspersions, has since sought to attribute that success to the valour of the soldier which was due to the genius of the commander, but the impartial decision of history will be, that the chief was worthy of the army, and army of its chief.

Mice......A lady at the west end of the city recently visited her store closet, where were deposited sundry pies and other good things. One pie was covered with a plate, which was pushed off a little ways, and a hole in the top exciting the lady's curiosity, she raised the crust, and there all snug and cosey, lay *five living mice*, but a day or two old. The poor things lived only about 12 hours after their separation from their mother, whose too great kindness, as often happens among other orders of beings, proved their destruction. *Boston Patriot.*

Gen. Lafayette.—It is stated in a letter from Paris, published in the Essex Register, that Lafayette had recently travelled much in France, and was every where received with enthusiasm and respect, and he took every occasion to express his opinions in favor of liberal principles. We are gratified to learn (says the Register) that his pecuniary fortune has been recently enhanced by the recovery of a considerable amount of property which had been in litigation in the French Courts for many years.

[illegible] Ochre.—The fact that quantities of Red Ochre have several times been found with Indian remains, has led to some speculation as to the motives of the aborigines in burying it with the bodies of their dead. May it not have been with the design of preserving the bodies from corruption? The following extract from [illegible]'s Husbandry would seem to sanction such an opinion:

"A Mr. Poultney, of Philadelphia, dined on board a Spanish ship of war at the Havana, and ate of boiled fresh pork, which appeared as if just killed. He was told it was killed and put up a year before, at La Vera Cruz. The bones were taken out, and, without any salt, the pieces were covered with Spanish brown (or red ochre.) It was then packed in rags, for the officers. They showed him some in bags, where they were covered with red ochre, which is washed off with water previous to boiling it. I presume any other pure, impalpable, especially dry astringent clay, will answer as well. Some clays so far partake of alum, as to shew it exuded, like a white mould. Such I have seen on the banks of the Chesapeake. But does Spanish brown contain alum?"

Woman.—Francis I. of France, was the first monarch who introduced ladies at his Court. He said, in a style of true gallantry: That a drawing-room without ladies was like the year without the spring; or rather, the spring without flowers.

At no time of life should a man give up the thoughts of enjoying the society of woman. "In youth," says Lord Bacon, "women are our mistresses, at a riper age our companions, in old age our nurses, and in all ages our friends."

Fontenelle being one day asked by a lord in waiting at Versailles, what difference there was between a clock and a woman, instantly replied "a clock serves to point out the hours, and a woman to make us forget them."

"I have always remarked," says the celebrated Ledyard, "that women in all countries are civil, obliging, tender and humane. To a woman, whether civilized or savage, I never address myself in the language of decency and friendship, without receiving a decent and friendly answer. With man it has often been otherwise. In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, and frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland; unprincipled Russia; and wide spread regions of the wandering Tartar, if hungry, dry, cold, wet, or sick, the women have ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so; and to add to this virtue, (so worthy the appellation of benevolence) these actions have been performed in so free and kind a manner, that if I was dry, I drank the sweetest draught, and if hungry, I ate the coarsest morsel with a double relish."

An Important Convention.—A Convention of delegates from the several Bible Societies in S. C. is to be held in Columbia, on the 25th of November next. The object of the meeting is to adopt measures to supply every destitute family in the State, with a copy of the Holy Scriptures within the period designated by the Am. Bible Society, to supply all the destitute in the United States.

Remedy for poisoned Sheep.....Put a table spoon-full of fine salt into the mouth of the poisoned sheep or lamb, and hold the jaws together till a sufficiency of it is swallowed; or, the salt may be dissolved in water and administered in the liquid form. The cure is immediate and sure. A farmer, who has tried this remedy for several years, has never lost a sheep or lamb since he first adopted it. *Mass. Spy.*

The Bible Cause.—The Bible Society of York district, S. C. have undertaken to supply all the destitute families, within their bounds, and have employed for that purpose, an efficient agent.

Missionaries.....On Thursday evening, 24th ult. at the Park street Church, in Boston, twelve young gentlemen were ordained as Missionaries, and two as Evangelists. Eight of them are destined for the Western States.

A glass of brandy and water a day, is equal to \$25 a year.